## Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

A GREAT MAIL RODBERY. A Mail Bag Containing 600 Letters Stolen

-The Bug Rifled of Drafts to the Amount of \$14,000-Arrest of the mobber. About the first of November a through mail

rom Galesburg, Illinois, was despatched for Chicago on the regular night train from the former to the latter place, our a Chlengo, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. To is through mail, comprising about six hundred letters, and the mual varie y of newspapers, cir plars, &c., in a ringle bag, failed to reach the city; and the makers of drafts contained therein, falling to receive anything in the shape of acknowledgments, began address letters of inquiry to the postmasters at Chiengo and Galesburg.

The postmaster at the latter place conferred with Pustmaster Scripps, of Unicago, the result of which was very unsatisfactory to both parties. of which was very unsatisfactory to both parties. The Galesburg official had trac d up the matter, and was certain that the bog had duly left his office and been put on board of the baggage car; and he was convinced that it must have been lost, either between the dippoint this city and the Chicago Post Office, or at the later place itself the Government machinery failed to disclave my cine whatever to the missing mail, and the matter was given up for lost, when accident started a train that, in skilful hands, soon turned up the valuable portion of the mail and the daring my the valuable portion of the mail and the daring up the valuable portion of the mail and the daring

On Saturday afternoon Bowen Brothers, of this city, informed Superintendent of Police Tuitle if at a man had presented a \$400 draft to them which they were suspicious was not all right. Superintendent Tuitle had heard of the missing mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn in Galesburg, at once decided upon his course. He procured the arrest of the man who had offered the draft, and upon searching him found seveneen letters, containing as many drafts, upon his person, and memoranda of considerable value to the detectives. Following the trail, his room at the Hatch House was entered, and an examination of his trank revealed twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making he sall thirty-nine drafts, representing \$14,000.

other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-mine drafts, representing \$11,000. Superintendent Tattle than sent for Postmaster Scripps, and the latter was assonished at the revelations which were then made to him. The Postmaster at Galesburg was notified and he arrived yesterday morning. The joy of the latter knew no bounds, as he had been greatly annoyed by the complaints and unjust reflections that had been directed against him. He was profuse in his complaints to the skill and success which had marked Superintendent Tuttle's action.

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, a young man of twenty-five or theresbouts, of

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, of speciable appearance and considerable intellimes. He is well known about Galesburg. Findging himself lost beyond a hope, he yielded to the twice of his captors and made a "clean breast of "He got upon the train at Galesburg, and epped into the bagings car. Seeing the mating not very far from the side door, he continued ush it nearer and marer the door, imperceived the baginge master, who was stowing away baggage. Watching his opportunity, the f kicked the bag out of the car and jumped

after it.

By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galeaburg, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concaded it. A week afterwards he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, &c., in a place of concealment, from which Detective Officer Webb will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the listent House, the robers selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

he laters and burned the others.

The public will be surprised to learn that these hrough mails are sent in the care of irresponsible baggarensu, instead of route agents, with oproved bonds to the Government, as they hould be. Such matters call for Congressional by sestimation.

ir. Nasby has a Difficulty with his Flock and Leaves it. On? THE WING Nov. the 10, 1884.—The dy is ast! All is ore! Ef Freedum shreekt when

ast! All is ore! Er Freedum shreekt when consicusko fell, she must hev sqawkt last Tossday he ez she beheld the invanymat corpse uv the imocratic party which fell, crushing Little lack, and the hopes uv sum hundreds uv good kinderats who spectid to be persuaded by ther ends in accepting the various official under the layenent.

Juvment.

I am a lost and reined man. My people are in the troo Dimekratic stripe. They hav faith onc. They bleve wat I teil em. I told em dick-Lellan was ceriin uv the elecshun, and that had ded wood on the dispusic ov the offisis in hat seekshum. It immejity bekum accept matter to borror muney. It was deliteful—wood, oh wood that it cood have been perpetocal. Brokavij left me \$50 with the request that I wood neek a good word for him for a ferrin mishin. es a good word for him fer a ferrin mishin. I ascomed a vivchus look and replied that I ever-sold my influence, but that I allus had a dmirashen for his massive intellek and menny irchosa. Bro. Guttle lunt me munny, wantin his, and Bro. Sindge wantin that; in broef, every adivije uv em who hed a forched a inch high pected suthin. \* \* \* The returns cum in. phio, Linkin. "Good! Rah!" says I, with grate

"Why good?" anshushly asked the exectable.

"Becez, to carry Ohion, the abilishinists must lev brot votes from Noo York, which will give is that stat shoor."

Noo York—Linkin!

"Good Lord!" ausers I promptly, "the Noo ork abilishinists must her visted in Onio, and ev got home in time to vote a in. But wait for ennsilwany.

ennsilwany."
Pennsilwany—Liukum!
"My friend", ther wuz is wd.—Massyensits
oljers, at least 50 0.0, must hev voted there,
rjeans will do it, however."

Injeans—Linkun!
"Not less than 40,080 Mass yousits sojers hey
outd there. Illinois is sate, though."
Illinois—Linkun!

"Give me my manuy!" road Savij, and the ame remark with variashuns vuz made by Gut-

le, Sludge, and the rest uv 'cm.

"Gently my friends," sed I, backin' out ov the loor, "we hev bin defected but the grate prinsible that a white man is better than a nigger, for which we heve so long for, still lives. Lot us sink

which we her so long fot, still dives. Let us wink all miner considerations, and—"
The miner considerations in all of gred 2 wars, however, appermost in that mines, for the all went for ne yeilin like Cusororions in lins, "Give me my nanny," whereupon I retroued to the meetin-loves, lockin myself in. The surrounded it, is write they'd starve me out.
When a lunocont boy I red a harrowin tale use a Rooshn matther who was persond by frantic wolves, and who saved her own life by droppin ter children to em wan by win. My privit barel as whisky was in my study—I war saved;
I is sed it out my a winder, and camiy awaiged

I lised it out uv a winder, and camty awaiged conits. They flockt around it....they took urns at the bung hole.....in wun short hour bey wux stretched helpies on the plane dedirank. Then and there I restored my charge, and orreried sich munny and watches ex the un-rateful wretches hed about em, to make up rears uv salary and sich, bld adoo 2 cm furever.

shall go 2 Noo Gersy. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Lait Paster uv the church uv the Noe Dispen

-Pittsburg has one foundry for about each pontand of its population, and a dozen drinking-aloons for each foundry. -- Prentice.

The Phosphorescence of the Ses. Forster, in 1778, wrote an account of his voyage

around the world, and in it he gave out, as the result of his observation, that there were three sources of light:-1. Electricity, evolved by the friction of the ship on the water. 2. True phosphorescence from dead avimal matter in the sea. 8. Living animals with light-bearing apparatus. Various other theories, more or less true, were started and received, but the question was so far off a satisfactory solution in 1800, that the Society of Savants at Huarlem resolved to offer a prize for the best essay on "The Cause of the Phosphorescence of the Sea." On this occasion, the different explanations were thoroughly gone into, and the subject was put well in train for further and more definite handling. This bandling it had from Banks, Marartney, Gilbert, and Pilestor; and in 1814, when the account of Ham-boldt's travels appeared, such a flood of tight was shed on the sutject as enabled Europhers to bring the results of his close observation to bear upon the information supplied in a chas manner as to establish upon tiem ground a doctrine which fully accounts for this wonderful phe-

It seems that free electricity has nothing whatever to do with it. The passage of a stream of electricity through luminous water has not been found to increase the light, nor has the electro-meter become at all unserted in its neighborhood. The theories counted on the agency of electricity, therefore, which in the infancy of electrical acience were of necessity allowed to pass unchal-

lenged, and which were indeed exceedingly plausible, have now to be abandoned.

The phosphorescence of the sea is due to two kindred causes, one being the light emitted by certain living creatures which have the faculty certain living creatures which have the faculty of becoming imminous—a faculty incidental to the electraria of their vital functions; the other being the light given out by the bodies of the same creatures whits undergoing the process of decomposition. Which of these exercises the larger share in illuminating the ocean is yet uncertain, and the point is not, perhaps, very material; but what is more to the purpose is, that among the former are to be found three distinct general, subdivided, in the case of infusoria, late almost infinite species. These three genera are the Acalepha (Meduce and Cyama families) among goophytes, certain moducea and infusoria. Of the Acalepha, or sea nettles, Mammaria scintillans is the most remarkable. It is, when fully grown, no larger than a pin's head, and yet has a lastre which maltest almost as brilliand as the brightest star. It is more especially an inhabitant of the troptes, and is a great contributor to the glory which the sea in these latitudes has over the waters of colder zones.

In 1814 These desired of the season of the season as

to the glory which the sea in these latitudes has over the waters of colder zones.

In 1814, Thesias distinguished as many as twenty eight sorts of mediasts, mollusca, and infacoria which were light-yielding, besides enumerating nineteen crustacca which had the same property. But this is far from being a correct estimate of the instrons creatures. It is not known how many they are, and though more accurate ideas can be formed of the numerical strength of the two kinds first mentioned, it seems to be no exaggeration to say that the light-giving infusoris are innumerable. giving infusoria are innumerable.

recms to be no exaggreration to say that the lightgiving infusoria are innumerable.

Ehrenberg managed to keep two luminous infusoria, taken from the Baitic, alive at Berlin for
two months, and he was enabled to make very
close observations upon the conditions most
favorable to the manifestation of their powers.
He found that when they were exhausted, and
ceased to emit sparks, they renewed their flashing on the addition of acids or of alcohol to the
sea-water in which they were living. In the photocharis he discovered a cellular structure of a
gelaticous character internally, which showed
some resemblance to the electric organ of the
gymnotus and torpedo; and of it he says:

"When the photocharis is irritated, in each cirrus
a kindling and a gleaming of separate sparks may
be observed, which gradually increase, and at
length illuminate the whole cirrus, until the living flame runs also over the back of the neroidlike animalcule, making it appear under a microscope like a burning thread of sulphur with a
greetish-yellow light. In the Oceania hemispharice, the number and position of the sparks
correspond accurately, at the thickened base,
with the m, a circumstance that merits special
attention. The wantiestation of this weath of with them, a circumstance that merits special attention. The manifestation of this weath of fire is an act of vitality, and the whole development of light an organic vital process which exhibits itself in infusorial animals as a momentary spark of light, and is repeated after short intervals of rest."

From this Homboldt deduces the existence of

From this Humboldt deduces the existence of a magneto-electric and light-generating vital process in other classes of animals, fishes, insects, mollowers, and acalepha, &c.; he contrasts the conditions necessary to the development of luminosity in the glow worm and other insects surrounded by air with those accompanying the exhibition of light by sea animals, and considers that the former may be due to the chemical composition of the luminous fluid effused, while the latter is due to a magneto-electric agency. How far these speculations may be borne out by faces it is not our intention to inquire. Suffice it to say that living creatures of infinitesimally small dimensions are, in the exercise of their vital functions, very large contributors to the beautiful phenomenon under consideration.

But sometimes, even with high magnifying From this Humboldt deduces the existence of

phenometion under consideration.

But sometimes, even with high magnifying power, it is not possible to discover any animalcules in the glowing water; and yet, where a 
wave breaks in foam against a rock or the side of 
a ship, flashes of light become visible. This appears to be due to the decomposing shres of the 
dead creatures, especially of the mollusca, which 
are diffused in great abundance through the 
water.—Chambers' Journal.

John Leech's Disease.

But if his life and works were the outgrowth and reflection of his age, his death has, in a sadder sense, been a sacrifice to its peculiarities. Living, as we all do now, at ten times the rate of our forefathers, those who supply our intellectual food must tax themselves to meet our demands. We read ten times as much, and therefore we must have ten times as much written fore we must have ten times as much written and printed for us; we pay ten times as much, and therefore artists and authors are tempted to entimes the exertion. For, unhappily, we do not pay in proportion for the great work to which the care and labor of a lifetime have been given—the perfect work which will live through all time, like the "Iliad" or the Apollo. But what we are eager for is the shallow novelty, the sharp comment on daily life, the work that fatigues not the understanding, but strikes in a moment, and may at once be dismissed. So the time labor et mora does not pay, and, as a consequence, it is not given. Perhaps but for this fatal temptation, Leach might have added some enduring work of art to the galleries of his cantry. Our consolation is that he reached, if not so high, at least a wider public. He met the popular hunger, and supplied it with light and evanescent but healthy food. Only in doing this he lost his own life, as so many snother artist and man of letters has done of late years. For it accurs as if the creative faculty were that which kills the fastest. The lawyer lives long, though he works as hard as the poet, for many more hours a day. But the men of imagination, such as all artists and all literary men must be more or less, fall soon and fast. Would they but spend some of that time which is now spent in inventing new characters, new scenes, new stories, new arguments, is the dull plodding routine of revising, recasting, and polishing, their works might live beyond the year, and many a useful year would be added to their own lives. But it is fruitiess to preach prudence, or a noble ambition, when the hope of sudden wealth is the lure. We call for so much of literature and art that we cannot have it so good as it might be, and we pay so highly for novelty that and printed for us; we pay ten times as much, and ture and art that we cannot have it so good as it mighabe, and we pay so highly for novelty that we kill our authors and arisis when their years are still green.—London News.

-Man is imitated by four things, an echo, a shadow, an ape, and a mirror.

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At Dwallings, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At The stores as the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired an consummental goods for public sale.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE Finer Division,
Washington, November 70, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the bignest bidder, of the times and places ramed below, viz.—
William's ORT, Pat, THURSDAY, December 8, 1894.
JUINSTOWN, Pa, THURSDAY, December 15, 1894.
THE STON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 12, 1896.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES

at each place.
These houses have been condemned as unit for the varalry services file army.
For read and farmling purposes many good bargains may

Att. att. and a finely. The action of the commence at 10 ordises arrows, are a cash, in United States currency. AMES A. EKIN, Coloned First Divisions, Coloned First Divisi SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING.

Camp and carrison Equippes, Tent Cottless, &c.
CRIEF QUARTERGATERS OFFICE.

WASSISSTON, D. C., Neveniner 20, 1984

Will be sold at public anction, at Government Warshings No. 8, on Seventeenth between It and I streets, north, Warshinton City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 18-4, unfor the direction of Captain D. G. Thuman M. S. K., I. S. A., a lot of condendance deciding, &c., convisiting of c. Ac , onn-isling of — Inantly and Gavairy Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Fel Ran, Trompers, Buyers, Motalile Scales, Drawer, Flags, Tests, Blooks, Mess Fans, Camp Kettles, Spados, blorder, Ares, Hatchets, Haversanks, Cantsens, Oki Iron, Brass, Reps. Ac.

ALSO,

About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings. Naiv to commence at 10 o'cleen A. M. Termis Cash, in Obvernment funds. Successful bidders must remove their purchases on of fore December 21.

Depot of Washington

11-28-14t

Depot of Washington

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES,
CHIEF QUARTERMACTER'S OPPICE,
Washington, &
Wellie sold at public also land, at Government with Med.
Will be sold at public also land, at Government with Med.
of Gatreet, Washington city, D. J., on THE Wash Ay, December 16, 1865, one steam tight and four Schuylkill barges, as Bloom ing "C O, SAWTELLE "
Bloom ing "C O, SAWTELLE "
Bage "ANTHONY CLINTON"
do "CITIZEN"
do "WILTON WILKINS,"
do "UNITED STATES." do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to containe at 12 c clock noon.
Terms—Cash to Government funds.
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
11-25-15t Derot of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Bace, Above E-glath street. Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly as-tended to with despatch. 12-0-im\*

G EORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND G Builder, No. 22 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCH Street, Machine Work and Milwrighting promptly at-lended to. 11-22

FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST. Parlor Suits, Bed-room and Chamber Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Kitchen Furniture,

Library and Office Furniture,

Household Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest pressible

prices. GOULD & CO.'S, Union Furniture Depois.
N. E. Cor. MINTH and MARKET, and
N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

Ph FURNITURE.

great rise, I am enabled to off-r my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE At a small advance on old prices. I. LUTZ,

Having bought most of my materials before the last

self-fins No. 191 S. ELEVENTH STREET. LOOKING-GLASS WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames seto-5m CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CHARLES E. CLARK'S

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,

11-2541 PHILADRIANIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following

bill, entitled

"AN ORDANANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY GENTAIN DEPATEMCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
Is hereby positished, it accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL. WM. F. SMALL, Clerk of Common Council.

Cherk of Common Council.

Cherk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN

DEFIGIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864.

Section 1. The select and Common Councils of the City
of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the drayer of Paliadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to
time, such sums of noney as may be necessary for the
payment of such deficiencies as now oxist, or which may
cuist on the first day of January, 1865, in this appropriations to the several departments of the city government,
for the year eighteen mondred and say, four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the same of two
millions two hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per assumshall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January
and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid
at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the
same, and not before without the common of the helders
thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of
the certificates of City Loan, shall be besued in such
amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and if
all the expiration of the city of size, or, if required, it
amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it
shall be expressed in said certificates that the said load
theistin mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable
free from all taxes.

Bection 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue
thereof, there are all so by force of the ordinance annually
appropriated our of the income of the corporate estates
are from the sum raised by taxanon, as an aufficient to
pay the interest on said certificates that he appropristed quarterly out of said loon game and taxes to a sinking food on the component of the payable are from the sum raised by taxanon, as in sufficient to
the restriction of the relembia on the forther sum
of these-lentas of one per centum
of taxes to a sinking food, which fund, and its acc

cortificates.

Resolved, That the 0 ork he authorized to publish in two delty newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the order ance presented to Common Cookell on Thursday, December 1. 186, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the way and previous years."

And the safe Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the rise day of safe publication, shall present to this Council one of eacher and newspapers for every day in which the same said newspapers for every day in which the same said newspapers for every day in which the same said.

0.,

RS.

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